CHIDREN'S PARIS HATA.—Such received of Children's Facoty Hats, Corp. and Ladies' Riding Hats, of Paris manufacture, equated by acce ever before imported or offered for sale in this country. Leasy & Co.

Hatters and leaders of Sashian for Genis' Hats.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Asia: House, Breadway. Le Hats of the best material and work-

manship, are to be purchased at the well known os ablish meat of Rapparty & Lassa. The sym for Win er s now ready, and is faultiess in a superannee. Every variety of Cape and Feit Hats.

Rappart & Lassa.

di 3t correr of Chatham and Pearl sts.

Ladies who desire to keep "the win-Lacres who desire to keep "the Winforms with For, will fine at Grain's an immensa same
forms with For, will fine at Grain's an immensa same
ment of Victoriaes. Modis, Capes and Code from
Fremions Brimines and Salies that took the Medal at the
American Institute, to he cheaper not yet alogant aris,
or imposed of Alfatten, Wins see Commelcia. They are all
of the new patterns popular in Paris, and ladies who are
judges of Fore will rea at a games that the associated is
judges of Fore will rea at a games that the associated
a most correprehensive one.

No. 21 Breadway, opposite 5t. Paul's.

For Toppets, Bear and Par armele Trimming and other Fur G

No. 100 Caral FURS! FURS! FURS "The fur that warmed a monar Warmed a tear"
Now is the water of our discontent Made glorious summer by the furs of

Muss. Sleigh Robes Ruffalo Overcoats, &c., a chesp assortment, for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, No. 128 Fulton \$100,000 worth of Silks, Shawls, Ve Plaids, Gala Plaids, Painsattas, Cashmeres, Delaines, Si Plaids, Gala Plaids, Peinse Ciothe, Aloncas, Cloths, Car-simeres, Satinets, Vestuge, Flannels, Blankets, Marseilles, Quilts, Table Cioths and Covers, Diapers, Lineus, Shert-ings, Shechings, Plants, Drapery Mudins, and all other rinds of Foreirn and Domestic Goods, to be sold imme-diately—the greatest bargains ever seen. G. M. Bodins, di 2h No. 323 Grand at., corner of Orchard.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!-A large lot of Shawle from auction, to be said off immediately. Cash-mere, Long and Square Shawls, Pizid Long Shawls, Equare Shawls of every kind, the greatest bargains ever offered, by G. M. Bodins, No. 323 Grand-st. corner of Orchard.

Not Cumbrous .-- The Silk Merino and Wesien Under Garmante, rold by RANKIN & RAY, although they have bear called "suits of armor, never oppless the wearer. They a c warm, durable and voy clastic. They prevent solds. It is better to grant your self against an attack of cold, than spend money for medicine to cure it. Remember 164 Bowery.

Gentlemen's Furnishings, as Far, Merine, Silk and Lamb's Wool Undershirts and Drawers Scarfs, Cravats, Pocket Hokes, Gloves, Hosiers, &c., &c. may be found at Hironicock & Landmarker, No. 36 Broadway, corner Leonard st., and at prices much below the ordinary rate at Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores.

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS .-

SHAWLS, SHAWLS .- A large stock of esperior Woolen Shawls, good and warm, may be found at HITCHOOCK & LEADBEATHR'S, No. 347 Broadway, where also every other kind of Shawl, as Broché, Cusimere, Thibet, &c., may be obtained.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!-A good stock of Parisian Cloaks, and Opera Cloaks, may be found a Hiromogon & Leadpratrus, No. 317 Broadway, come of Leonard at.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!—A splendid stock of Ribbons, purchased at auction and selling at auction prices, less than half their real value, may be found at HITCHCOOK & LEADERATER'S, No. 347 Breadway, corwer Lecand at.

LADIES' BEAVER BONNETS .- Ladies will od at Banta's, No. 166 Cunnist, corner of Wooster st., full assertment of frab, black, pure white and blue Felt connets of the most fashionable snapes.

Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bodding, Redutends, &c., would do well to call at M.
WILLARD's old established Warercome, 156 Chathan-st.,
corner of Sindherry-st, where may be found the largest assorfment of articles is his line, over offered to the public
consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Series
Sedsteads and Cots, wholesole and retail. n22 imTuThk8*

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER CLOTHING. -Pamilies about precuring their Winter supply are re-minded that, at the old stand, No. 23 Carmine at they will find a complete assortment for men, women and children, which will be sold at the lowest remunerating prices. d2 61TuThas*

ROBERT RUSSELL.

PERFECT SHIRTS .- Gentlemen complain Aster House, every variety of form can be fured by a mat-matical system. The fashionable men of our city know it to be the fact, and house the multiplicity of orders we which this families catablishment is favored.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE !- Wonderful low prices for English imperial three-ply Carpeting, Odl-cloths, ingram Carpets, Rugs, Mots, Tables-cavers, Win-dow Shades, &c., at Hiram Annances, No. 97 llowery. The largest handsomest, and despect over exhibited, are now offsted at two-thirds their value.

SELLING OFF .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Breadway, corner of White-st, will sell the entire let of Carpetings purchased at the late large Auctions sales, at the following prices: Rich Breasels, fit to 10s, per yard; Extra Heavy 2 plr. Se. per yard; Extra Heavy, super, is, to 58, per yard; Good all wool, he shall to be, per yard; Gl. Cloths, Ettis heavy, ta per yard. And all other goods equally low.

tice that ANGRONY J. BLERGERS will sell at auction This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Marchau's Exchange, a House and Lots on 19th-st, between 8th and 2th ava. the House and Lot No 68 East 28th-st, the House and Lot No. 213 Mulberry st., N. Y. the House and Lot No. 40 Union-st., Brooklyn, and 4 Building Lots at Cirton, Staten Island. (1,600.)

Le Dress, Double sole, Fishing, Hunt-

82 Nassau-st. - Boot-makers' Union Asso-

Mrs. Jenvis's Coap Canny .- The great are side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoursoness, and the various threat and lung complaints, sold by Mrs. W. Jan-vis, No. 266 Brendway, and by Druggstis generally 1026 5t

ANTI-REFRIGERATIONS.— Plagant, firshionable, comfortable, durable, and cheap, the Alpine Gaiters, made by Cantellale, of No. 318 Bowers, are highly
popular with all clarice. Ledies, if you wish a most having
thid of feet covering, precare a pair of these desirable articles of once. Cantellal has a superior assortine of Gaiters, Slappers, Tres, Buskins, s.c., and his prices are very
responsible.

cuted miniatures of this illustrious Patriot, act with Diamonde, Emoralds and Rubies, (Kousitte's colors,) with Pearls, and also us plain settings, in the form of Biroches, Pins, Lookets, Brocches, Charms and Scarf Pins, are to be had only at A. Jozi, S. Co's manufacturing sewelars, &c., No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince etc. Kossurn .- Correct and beautifully exe-

PATENT FOLIAN PIANO-FORTES -At the wate-request T. GLIBBET & Co., No. 123 Broadway, op-posite Broadway Theator, and No. 447 Broadway, below Grands w., may be found a very large and extensive assort-ment of Puncs, with and without the Edulan, for sale as-very low prices for each or only acceptance. T. G. & Co. 's Planus as ed no communication. They speck for themselves, n22 G.*

C J. F. LIMBURGER, No. 409 Broadway, imports direct from wacutacturers, and sells at a ver-small advance on cost prices, the fethest and most vario-assortiment of Jewerley, Watches, Silver-ware, Fance Arts cles, &c., to be found in the city. Parties describe to pur-chase should not fact to call upon him and examine his attel.

Oh no! I never mention it, That dread death dealing word— My lips have not the power to speak. The name I never heard. Has Palls they gave me jesse, His Pills they gave him cash. Yet the people all with these him, And still call me lifeless trash. E. Lyon, No. 42t Brondway.

A RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT. - Hon. Jacon Moore, the efficient Superintendant of the Vermont Central Railroad states that a few days use of Dr. Roores' Livewort, Tar, and Canchalaran, cured has of a protracted chease of the Lunge, after harms tried Physicians' prescriptions, and not other remedies in van. For sale by A. L. Scovill. S. Co., at the Dorott No. 316 Broadway, see by all retail Dungints. Price—In large bottles \$1, or three bottles for \$2.26.

FowLer & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Massau-st. New York, and No. 141 Washington-st. Rosson

Dr. Banning's Patent Braces, and

NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK CANALS .- Utica, Nov. 29.—There is considerable ice in the Black River and Chennago Canal, but the Frie Canal at this place is clear, and the weather warmer.

THE WEATHER ON LAKE ERIE-LOSS OF BRIO. - Dinkirk, Nev. 29. - The weather has mod-ated, and the boats are rouning their regular

A large quantity of Flour is in store, waiting ship-ment to the East. ment to the East. .

The brig Blossom, loaded with Corn, was run into by the steamer Ningara and sunk. No lives lost.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1851

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the istest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port To-Morrow, at

Topics of he Mouning.

Far the most extraordinary intelligence that it has fallen to our lot to record this many a day, will be found in this day's Tribune. Without, as we think, the shadow of justification, and most indubitably without any provocation, a British brig-of-war and into an unarmed and defenseless American steamer, with five hundred citizens on board. This was done under pretense of enforcing certain port dues said to be payable to the fancied authorities of the Mosquito Kingdom. Not satisfied with having fired on the steamer twice, and after, under the peremptory orders of the Captain of the brig, the Prometheus had returned to her archorage, he compelled her, under threats, to extinguish her fires, and place herself completely at his mercy. What may be the result, this is not the place to conjecture; but the fact stands before the world, leaving no possible doubt in the mind of any man, that a British man-of-war has offered an unprovoked, wanton and cowardly insult to the flag of America.

From South America we hear that Resas and Oribe were still holding their own, and the former making wonderful efforts to raise

The election of Speaker to the House appears, by our dispatches from Washington, to have resulted as we predicted. Linn Boyd was elected yesterday by a consider-

The Senate discussed at some length the right of Mr. Mallory, of Florida, to take his seat pending the trial of Mr. Yulee's petition. Finally, a Committee of five members was appointed to take the petition into consideration, and Mr. Mallory was duly sworn, and took his seat.

Several Senators gave notice of new bills. some of them of great importance. Among them are, by Mr. Clemens, a bill to estabblish a National Central Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific; a bill to reduce Postage on Newspapers, and provide for a regular uniform rate of Postage; and a bill to establish a line of Ocean Steamers from San Francisco to China via the Sandwich

Mr. Foote gave notice of a joint resolution of both Houses, tendering to Kossuth the hospitality, protection and admiration of the Nation.

The election of Mr. Boyd as Speaker of the House evinces no tendency toward either of the Democratic Presidential aspirants. His personal popularity conduced to the harmony and union that characterized his election. There was some petty sparof the Compromise measures. All the acminees of the Democratic Caucus have been duly elected by the House.

We commend a spicy passage from Gov. Means' (S. C.) message to all saviors of accomplish-and so precisely it is with us. the Union, and give as much thereof as we |

-As a pleasant corollary, the proceedings REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.—We no. Carolina will be read.

Kossuth.

In all probability another day will not have clapsed ere the great Hungarian has set his foot upon our shores.

The American people will receive him with a degree of enthusiasm unparalleled in our history, save, perhaps, by the reception of La Payette. His journey through the land premises to be a triumphal progress. The popular masses will hail him with evations as sincere as they are universal. Municipal authorities and Legislatures will do him honor. Everywhere he will be welcomed with joy and listened to with interest. His coming among us is then an event of magnitude, and of its influence something must remain.

This welcome is the tribute of a free people to a man whose character and career have rendered him an eminent representative of free principles. It is not for the person alone, nor for for his past achievements and sufferings alone, nor for Hungary alone, nor for the principles of freedom alone that this tribute is prepared, but for them all tegether. It is to the martyr of the liberty of the press, to the wise, and patient parliamentary combatant for the constitutional liberties of his country: to the colitical leader whose first use of power was in procuring the release from feudal burders and the enfranchisement of millions of his countrymen; to the statesman who, while yielding nothing of the just rights of his people, anxiously and carefully avoided a dangerous rupture with the house of Austrin as long as its avoidance was possible: to the chieftain who, when imperial treason had left no other choice than slavery or resistance, boldly embraced the latter, and, with fertility of genius almost boundless, organized armies, provided munitions, created public credit, and inspired the whole nation with a spirit of heroic resolution that has not and never can be quenched; to the exile who, after porfidy and force have done their worst, bates not a jot of heart or hope, but with stern serenity and unswerving devotion pursues the same object, still displaying qualities calculated to make the age memorable and their possessor immortal-it is to this man

that America is about to extend a welcome

of such large hospitality, and to invoke

blessings upon his head.

Kossuth's mind is patriotism. His duty to his country he has always regarded as the first of duties. He himself is nothing and . If we could raise the price of wheat, it his country everything in his estimation. Not only the fact that he is one of her children, but the position in which he has tions, who would then be better customers heen placed, hold him forever and without relaxation to her service. But her cause Providence has willed to be the cause of pur mills, fernaces and mises, and by build-Europe and of humanity, and thus the patriot pleading in behalf of Hungary and a market for the labor of mon who desire to against her oppressors, is not confined to the interests of that country; he is the advocate of universal rights, of the liberties of a continent, of the welfare of the race. On such a mission he comes to America. It is not too much to anticipate for the ideas and the aspirations he knows how so elaquently to set forth a sympathetic, candid audience, which will apprecieate every consideration, give its just value to every argument, and see things honestly and manfully as they are.

What is our True Policy ?

"Suppose our experts of produce to have exceed-ed our imports by \$30,000,000, and to this had been added our receipts from California, all turned into coin and retained in the country, would this state of things have been more hopeful than that now ex-

So inquires The Journal of Commerce: and we are bound to suppose this question to be honestly put, and that The Journal supposes the persons " who mourn over the amount of our imports" to entertain ideas similar to those here intended to be ascribed to them. If there are any who do so, we do not know them, and if our neighbors suppose such to be the view of those who advocate a change in the commercial policy of the country, it shows that they have much to learn. And as the question of the character of that policy is one of much importance, we could wish that they should study more carefully what are those views, and refute them if they can. If they cannot do so, let them unite with us. If they ean, we pledge ourselves to unite with them in the maintenance of the present system, or even with Mr. Walker in his efforts to remove the remaining "shackles"

We desire to see established the system which makes the largest trade, internal and external, and here The Journal and ourselves, as we suppose, agree. Trade is but an exchange of commodities, and neither individuals nor nations can sell unless they buy. They sell what they have in excess, be it gold, silver, iron, cotton, or cloth, and they buy what they need; and we have no more objection to the export of surplus gold than to that of surplus wheat or cotton; and we should regard it quite as absurd to refuse to sell gold that we could not use as flour that we could not cat.

Having thus far agreed, the next question is as to what is the policy that enables us to sell to most advantage, and to make ourselves the largest customers to those who produce the commodities we desire to ring between the parties on the new issue | buy-the policy that makes the largest trade, and thus carries out most fully the views of our neighbors. "Free trade," say they, "makes large trade," and increase in the amount of trade is what they desire to

> amount by the policy of 1846, which renders our people more dependent on foreign markets, while by closing the outlets of labor in mills, mines and furnaces, it increases the number of our farmers and the quantity of commodities that must seek a market abroad. To this we object that it diminishes the domestic trade, as is shown in the fact that we now produce less iron by 100,000 tuns than we did four years since, and that we work up less cotton by 160,000 bales than we did three years since, and that similar effects are observable in many other departments of trade. Here, certainly, is a great diminution in the amount of trade, and unless it be made up elsewhere, the object of The Journal-namely. large trade-will not be accomplished. Is it made up? Can it be? Let us inquire, and in this inquiry we beg The Journal to join, for if it can prove its point, we hold ourclves prepared to unite with it in its advoacy of the policy of 1846.

> The less cotton we work up, the more we have to send abroad, and experience proves that the more we ship the less we get for it, and the less is our power to be customers to foreign nations. In evidence of this, we offer the following view of the operations of the past sixteen years :

> Props grows
> Total Exp. Total Vol. Average Exp. 4c. Val.
>
>
> in the year
> Bales.
>
>
> 124 to 1837.
> 4.500,000
>
>
> 125 to 1837.
> 4.500,000
>
>
> 125 to 1837.
> 4.500,000
>
>
> 125 to 1837.
> 5.600,000
>
>
> 125 to 1847.
> 7.400,000
>
>
> 125 to 1849.
> 63,000,000
>
>
> 137 to 3,000
> 63,000,000

From this it would seem to be quite clear that the amount of trade diminished with increase in the bulk of trade, and that the more we were forced to sell, the less we were able to buy. The largest export was in the period that followed the crushing of the domestic consumption in 1840, '41 and '12; and then it was that the value was least, while the diminished necessity for erport which followed the building of mills in 1844, '45 and '46 was attended with increased power of purchase in foreign markets. Thus far it would seem, as we think, that the advantage lies with the advocates. of the policy of 1842.

The more wheat we must send abroad, the less must be its price. To this assertion The Journal cannot, we think, object : but if it should, we would beg to refer it to the fact that the present price in Illinois is but 45 cents, and that Genesce wheat now sells in this market at a dollar. Why does it? Is it not because domestic consumption is diminished by the closing of mills and forraces? and if such be the case, is it not

Undoubtedly the most active impulse in obvious that the power to purchase abroad diminishes with increase in the necessity for

selling abroad? would enable us to purchase more abroad. and to be better customers to foreign nato us. How can this be done? Will not this object be accomplished by reopening ing and opening new ones, and thus making werk in mills and furnaces, and to work at the building of others, and do not desire to be compelled to raise their own food ? But, says The Journal, if you do not buy.

you cannot sell. If the value of our exports should exceed by \$30,000,000 the value of our imports, we should be compelled to import gold when we ought to export it, while retaining all received from California, and then our situation would be far less "hopeful" than now. Agreed : but is it quite certain that when we cease to buy pig iron and cotton and woolen cloths, coffee, raw materials of manufacture, silks. books and pictures ? On the contrary, is it not absolutely certain that in the increase in the value of our products resulting from diminution in the quantity that we must export, that we shall be able to purhase more from others - that the larger will be the bulk of inward freights as compared with that of outward ones-that the greater the value of the raw products of the earth-the larger will be the consumption of the farmer, and the larger his power to employ labor on his farm and to pay for labor employed in the mill and the furnace-that the greater the demand for labor, the larger will be immigration and the more rapid the increase in the demand for the products of the farm, and the more rapid the increase in the value of land-and that the larger the value of our imports of commodities and men, the greater will be the demand for ships, the larger the amount of trade, and the more rapid the augmentation of the population and wealth of the nation, and of its influence over the movements of the world? Are not, then, the interests of all the readers of The Journal-not even excepting the dealers in cotton goods and iron-to be benefited by the adoption of a policy that shall diminish our dependence on foreign nations, and increase our power to be customers to them? We put this question to our neighbors as Americans, and hope they will deem it worthy of a

Before making it, we ask of them a calm consideration of the following important facts. The only manufacturers of the world that need to purchase food are the cople of Britain, and their numbers are now diminishing from day to day, with the prospect that the rate of diminution will be more rapid from year to year. That it must be so will be obvious on stating the facts of the case-even those offered by The London Times, which so much desires to show the reverse. Our population advances at the rate of a million a year, and the whole increase is now being driven to the production of food and other raw commodities; or to the making of roads by which they may be brought to market. In The Journal says that trade is increased in the next five years-to say nothing of the next twenty-we shall add five millions to our producers of food, while the consumers of Britain will probably diminish a million, and what will then be the condition of our farmers? Can it be otherwise than obvious to our neighbors that a continuance of the present policy must inevitably be attended with consequences most injurious to the gricultural interest, and that the power of purchase must gradually decline, as it did in 1841 and 1842? Is it not, then, for the interest even of their importing readers that we should abandon our present system and eturn to that under which trade grew so

apidly as it did under the tariff of 1812? We put this question to them, not as friends of one or of another interest, but simply as Americans, and as men who would desire to aid in promoting improvement in the condition of our people, and to witness the nation steadily advancing in its power to influence the movement of the world toward the establishment of free institutions; and it is as such that we ask them to re-examine the tendency of the two ystems of policy. If they can show that their system tends most to the production of these effects, we will show ourselves prepared to unite with them. If they cannot, does not their duty to their readers, to their friends, and to the community in which they live, require that they should unite with us in advocating the re-establishment of the system that tends to increase the price of gricultural products by bringing the cousumer to take his place by the side of the producer, and thus to increase the power to trade abroad by increasing the power to trade at home-basing a large external trade upon a vast internal one ? We ask. therefore, an answer to this question, and hope it will be given in the same spirit in which it is put.

Wisconsin .- According to our latest advices from the West, FARWELL's majority for Governor of Wisconsin will be at least 500.

"A. B.," New-Brunswick, N. J., is informed that in our estimate his sketch of Dr. Molintock's Thanksgiving Sermon is too brief, and not ufficiently connected to do justice to the discourse. We rejoice that so eminent a man devoted his ability to thanking God for the Counties and blessings he has poured upon us, rather than to stigmatizing any other Christian people.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. -The Primary Election of this praiseworthy Institution for the election of a Nominating Committee takes place this evening at Clinton Hall. See ad-

Mionions. - The Lansing State Journal of the 26th ult, has the returns from all the organized counties in the State but Chippewa, Houghton, Kalamazoo and St. Clair, and estimates that the vote will exceed 40,000, or a falling off of 10,000 since 1849. Robert Mc-Cielland, the Opposition candidate for Governor, will have a majority of 7,000. Townsend E. Gilley, the Whig candilate, so far as heard from, carries three counties. We suppose that so election was held in Gratiot, Oceana, Huron, Midlend, Ontonegon and Schoolcraft, as these counties do not appear in the table in The Jourof (the official paper of the State,) or perhaps they have not been fully organized. McCfelland rues shend of Britain, the Opposition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. When John S. Barry (Opp.) was elected Governor the first time in 1841, he had 5,326 majority; in 1843, Barry had 1,493, and, in 1849, he had 3,297. Alphous Felch (present Opposition U. S. Senator) had 3,807 in 845; and, in 1847, Epaphroditus Ransom (Opp.) ad 5,649. The only closely contested elections were in 1807 and 1840. In 1837, Stevens T. Mason had 15,330 votes for Governor, to 14,673 for C. C. Trowbridge (Whig.) In 1840, Gen. Harrison carried the State, and William Woodridge (Whig) the same year had 10,000 votes for Governor, to 17,782 for Elon Farnsworth that we shall not purchase more sugar, tea, (Opp.) With these exceptions, and the Gubernatorial struggle in 1849, when Littleighn (Ind.) received the general support of the Whigs over Parry, the Opposition have managed to control

The Trouble on the Challenge.

The report of murders committed on the hipper ship Challenge on her voyage from Nework to San Francisco has naturally excited a reat deal of interest in this City. The followng extract from a letter written on Oct. 31, by he consignees of the vessel in San Francisco, has been furnished us for publication:

"The Challenge arrived here on the 29th inst. In beautiful order, her crew in a rather had plight, having suffered from dysentery, by which six men died, and three having been lost from the mizzea yard in a gale. Some of the saliors ran away before the ship came alongside the wharf, and related such shocking stone of the market, and related such a gale. Some of the sailors ran away before the ship came alongaide the wharf, and related such shocking stories of the manner in which they had been treated that a great excitement was created among the beatmen and sailors on the wharf. The moment the ship arrived in deck her decks were covered with a mob, shouting for the Captain and mate, to lynch them, and had the latter fallen into their hands it would have been impossible to have rescued them, but fortunately they escaped.

"It appears that it was the intention of the cree to seize the ship off Rio, murfar the explain and mate, give her in command to one of their number, and go roving. This was attempted about 12 o clock in the day; the mate was knocked down and stabbed by the crew, but was rescued by the Captain, who suc-

the crew, but was rescued by the Captain, who suc-ceeded in bringing them to duty. Captain Land (fermerly of the ship Helena) was taken by the mob and came near being hanged, he is now, however,

any we have had before, but it changes essentially the aspect of the case. We suspected the former story was much exaggerated, particularly because it was so entirely destitute of details. The above is the more probable, from the fact that Captain Waterman is so notoriously a hard-working and severe officer, always making swift passages by merciless driving, that only the hardest cases would ship with him. A mutiny among such characters is very likely and it is also likely that he should put them down as the above writer states. In any case, we shall doubtless have a complete report of the facts by the next arrival from San Francisco.

The Commercial Advertises of last evening has the following:

We have conversed freely with a gentleman from We have conversed freely with a gentleman from California, who was present when the Challenge came up to the wharf, conversed with one of the crew, and is himself entirely disinterested in the matter. From him we learn that the crew was an unusually medicient and unruly one, many of them having shaped as sailors who really were incompetent as well as inly disposed. With one of themour informant conversed, asking him particularly whether Capt. Waterman had abused him, to which the man replied "No, but he made me work, and that made me sick."

facts of the case appear to be these. There The facts of the case appear to be these. There was from the first considerable difficulty with the crew, who numbered from fitly to axty. It is very probable that Capt. Waterman, as we have already intimated, was harsh and exacting, and probably the mate also. When arrived off Rio, the crew broke into open mutiny. They came aftermed with knives and handspikes, and attacked the captain and mate. The latter was knocked down and severely stabled. The captain was also stabled, the knife catting his clothes, but not entering his body. He was severely beaten. After a fierce struggle, the captain and officers att down the mutineers, not, however, until some of them were severely but, some of them were severely but, some of whom, having been previously sick with dyscutery and scurvy, died on the passage.

Pestival of the St Andrew's Society.

Last night this Society celebrated its mairersary by a splendid dinner at Niblo's. The St. Andrew is, as its name indicates, a Scotch Bepericent Society, and is one of the oldest in the City aving been established more than a hundred years go. It embraces among its members many of the ost respectable and influential of our citizens, and ispenses annually a large amount of money in the form of relief to deserving sons and daughters of aledonia. With no public parade or unnecessary oblication, the Society goes steadily on in its work f benevolence, and sends comfort and consolation o many a sufferer whose circumstances never come

Once a year the members assemble at the festive oard, and then the good old customs of the "Land ' Cakes" are, for the moment, revived so far as may oe in this matter-of-fact City. The pipes that rever erate under Ben Lomond are vocal once more; the ones that chorused the revels of Kirk Alloway are berate uncer Ben Lomond are vocal once more, the tones that chorused the revels of Kirk Alloway are sounded again, and the "maut" that Willie brewed circulates ad hittum, the worldly coldness of busi-ness and pelf melt before the genial flow of social feeling. Indeed, it is a difficult matter to find a more companionable person than a Scotchman thawedow.

more companionable person than a Scotchman thawed out.

At o'clock a couple of hundred of the "leal and true" assembled at Niclo's, and sat down to a repast prepared under the superintendence of the popular host. The procession to the table was led by the piper, Mr. McKerracher. A band stationed at the title lower end of the room enlivened the hour of feeding with a choice selection of Scotch airs.

There were several flavited guests in the party, among whom we noticed Dr. Young, President of the St. George's Society. Mr. Kasick, President of the St. German Society. Mr. Bell, President of the St. Fatrick's, Mr. Curtis, of the New-England Society. J. De Peyster Ogden, of the St. Nicholas, Mr. Bunch, British Vice Conset, Mr. Millerny, nephew of Lord Ashburton, and others.

In consequence of the illness of Dr. McLeod, Rev. Mr. Lalifie officiated as Chaplant, and asked and returned klessings for the company assembled.

the importance and antiquity of the Society, and thought they could fool, back with pride upon their history for the past year. The funds have much increased, as the reports of the Treasurer will show. Nearry 500 persons have been relieved during the year the aged, the widow and the orphan have been our possible care. He referred to other Societies, and the general national feeling of Scottman upon the day of St. Andrew. He gave the first results they

cular tenet. The Day, and all who honor it [Music-Auld Ling The second regular toast was

The Land of Caker.

Mr. Eddie sang. The moon's on the brake, and the mist's on the brac, which was well received.

The President gave the third regular toast the Land we live in. (Masic-Hail Colings.)

The fourth toast was:

The Queen-God bless her! (Music-God see the Cuern.) Messrs, Eddie, C. D. Griswold, Otis and the com-

Daby at large song the National Anthem.

The President then gave the fifth toast:
The President of the United States. [Music-Hard Co-Col. W. H. Maxwell sang, "When Vulcan forged

the boils of Jove."

The sixth regular toast was:
The Memory of Walface and Bruce. (Music—Scots whater Walface Med.)

Mr. McIntosh sang a song—Mary lo'es me.
The next toast was:
The City of New York.
Mr. McUrosky sang a fine comic song, which from lim was so peculiarly supercuriare as to meet the

m was so peculiarly appropriate as to "set the ble in a roar" indeed. The cighth toast was given :

This was hailed with a song-Wo'el geng no may The President gave the much regular toast.
The Representatives of the British Government in the United States.—Manc.
Mr. Bunch, Vice Consul at this port, responded.
He regretted that his superior officer was not pres-Mr. Bunch, Vice Consul at this part, responded. He repretted that his superior officer was not present. He spoke of the high gratification of boing permitted to participate in the festival of so old and noble a society, and spoke at some length of the prinsiple of social intercourse in benevoient associations. He alloaded delicately to the peculiar character of the Scotch for thritt and kindness. He then said that we are approaching the close of another year which might be called the cames mirabilis, and proceeded to convey his impression of the wonderful peculiar-ity of the Great Exhibition in London, and its pecufly of the trees Extension in London, and it peace, fall of the from rule of force and the spread of the principles of peaceful rule. The speaker referred to the Yankes trumph at that Fair, of the yackt the resper and the lock, &c., and thought that all had reason to be proud of those triumphs. He con-

> The rext toast was: Our sister Someties and their worthy representatives, Dr Young of St. George's, replied. He was assured that air these Societies were brothers. Trace are deferent from those of three or four hunfred years ago. England now invades Southad not by armies but by raile ads. Dr. Y spoke of the peop-

cars ago. England now invaces social and not by infice but by raitrads. Dr. V spoke of the peoplar love of the Scotes for their Queen, and her lave of that country. He concluded by giving as a toast. I et clarge on formed. Mr. Heil, of St. Patrick's, gave. Scotland and Ireland, shoulder to shoulder in pence and charity, as they have o ten been in many a well-fought need.

The President of the German Society made a few remarks. His theme was the common interest and common objects of beneficial societies.

Mr. Curus, of the New-England Society, also map a about speech showing some peculiar similarities of the Vankee and the Scoteman, and referred to the glorious history of Caledonia, her war-like and military achievements. He gave:

St. Andrew's Society; worthy descendants of a glorious accessor.

J De Peysier Ogden, Esq., President of St. Niche. J. De Peyster Ogden, Esq., President of St. Nichelas, also responded in a fine strain of eloquence and humor. He referred to the toast, "The Parish School of Scotland," and proceeded to speak with much energy of the value of education and its effect upon a free people. The wild music of the hills and giens of Scotland had waked a fire which was well sustained by a conservative education. The very motion of your Seciety is a maxim of true freedom, and can never be dishonored by you. His gave.

Scotland, the industry fragadity and independence of her recept have set an example worthy of the initiation of all people.

all needle.

Mr. Mclitesh sang another comic song, "Here's to the Land o' the Bonnets filue," which was most veriferously encored.

The next regular toast was,
Curnative and adopted countries; may their friendship.

The President then gave : Messes Brough, Eddie and Otis sang, "Here's a

Meesars Brough, Eddic and Olis sang, "Here's a Lealth to all good lasses."

The last regular toast was then given:
"May care and trouble never finh, an' joy be wi' ye all."
Mr. C. D. Grizwold then sang a song "Go lace your Bennet Blue, Lassie," in a very excellent manner. His effort was most loudly applauded by the company, as it well deserved. The encore was almost imperative, but the late hour admonished Mr. G. to dealing a resultion.

to decline a repetition.

Mr. McKerracher then gave various airs upon the ag-pipes. The hour now began to wax late, and with the

usual fate of new began to wat alte, and the usual fate of new paper, editors, we were obliged to leave the feast just as the volunteer toasts and the true flow of soul commenced. How late they reveled, and what good things were said and sung, this deponent saith not, but that mirth and joility ruled

we cannot could.

All in all, the feast was one of rare good feeling and
enjoyment, and will redound to the credit of this old
and highly respectable Society.

Rev. Henry Giles's Locture.

The closing lecture of Mr. Giles's course before the Mercantile Library Association, was de. livered last night at Clinton Hall. It was one of the most brilliantly sustained efforts of the eloquent lecturer, and was received with enthusiastic applause by a large and discriminating audience.

The subject was announced as " The Man of the Middle Ages, or the Man of Force." In introducing his remarks, Mr. Giles said that the mediaval man held a local and isolated position. The serf lived in the small circle in which he was born. Unless swept away by war, he also died and was buried there. His wants were few. They were supplied by his own totl. His master had a position nearly as limited. He was inclosed within the sphere of famly and home. He had few social relations. Space was thinly inhabited. Dwellings were distant from each other, and not easy of access. Roads were few, and often impassable. Hence, the life of the middle ages was essentially a life on the land.

The baron was the highest type of the period His home was a fortress. His most frequent amuse ment, hunting. His most serious occupation, fight ng. Within this somber structure, he was absolute, Master of all around him, he was at once king, judge and executioner. His castle was palace, court and prison. All the functions of government were carried on by his energy. His authority was never far from his person. Hence, he had no want of exercise for his intellect. He was not a man of letters. a philosopher, or an artist, but he could not have cen idle, ignorant, or indolent, without ruin.

The essence of the baron's character was militant. He was ever ready to fight, and he was ever in danger of attack. A state of warfare was the condition of his life. He obtained his domain by conquest; he held it by military service. It was a icrecosm under martial law, always in a state of battle, or a state of siege. But nature abhora perpetual antagerisms. Association is a permanent aw of our being. Hence the baronial leagues, which form such a striking feature in the middle

Mr. Giles then considered the septiments with which the life of the middle ages was inspired, as nodified by prevailing institutions. The domestic sentiment, the religious sentiment, the romantic sentiment, were discussed with great aptness and auty of illustration, as well as vigor of thought.

We regret that our crowded columns prevent us rom giving an outline of this portion of the lecture, but we can only present the noble burst of cloquence with which it closed. If I should look, said Mr. G. for the indicating genius of those ages in literature, I would norturn to Ariesto, uncurbed in his capatous and brilliant witcheries-nor to Petrarch. arbling in limpid sonnets his imaginary love sickess-nor to Boccaccio, telling beautiful but often ad and idle stories-nor to Chaucer, gay, cheerful, eith exuberant nature, sad only enough for pathos o relieve the humorous, ever kindly in heart, but ot always on the right side of virtue . I would turn o Dante, grand, gloomy, proud, compative, and strong: I behold him in the vague mysteriousness of the Past, awful in form, and terrible in soul. more than human in his griefs; more than human in his anger; I behold him amid the dark deeds and passions of the time, and marking them with anothemas that still affright the world, I hear him in his immeasurable song, rising from the dirge of hell into the bymn of heaven; I see him in his boundless vision, fearless amidst the specters of the damped. et not gladdened in the company of the blest; towring through the shades of ages, he stands before me as their mightiest spiritual impersonation ; -like them, fierce, personal, arrogant, defaut : like them in as scholaric intellect. like them in the murky hugeess of his phantom-filled imagination,-like them in his feelings of passionate hatred and unconquerable leve , in this potent sould behold the genius of those strong centuries- in his gigantically cornect strain car their voice.

CHMINAL STATISTICS .- We have the following statistics of the prison for the month of No-

White White Block Block Total Men. Women, Men. Women. 399 39 43 1151 464 46 47 1379 Total 822 258 27 Total...... 050 403 25 20 1118

Number of prisoners remeining in prison ves-179 61 10 18 901

Iv The steamship Roanoke arrived out at Richmond, at 8 A M., yesterday, with a large numbir of persongers, and a good freight.